Sl. No.	Name of Project I.C. (MW)	Commissioning Schedule	Reason for delay
3.	Borgolai TPP (2x60 MW)	——	ASEB has proposed to take up this coal based thermal power project in private sector under Build, Own, Operate (BOO) concept. The site has been selected in Udaipur village near Margherita and the process of acquisition of land for the project has been taken up with the concerned civil authority. Request for Proposal (RFP) bid document has been prepared by the consultant and is under scrutiny.

The State of Assam will also be entitled to share power generation in the following ongoing projects in North-Eastern Region:—

S.No.	Name of Project	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Remarks
NEEPCO				
1.	Doyang	Nagaland	3x25	To be commissioned in 2000-2001
2.	Ranganadi	Arunachal Pradesh	3x135	To be commissioned in 2001-2002
3.	Tuirial	Mizoram	2x30	To be commissioned in 2005—2007
N.H.P.C.				
4.	Loktak Downstream	Manipur	3x30	To be commissioned in 2006-2007

Electricity to all Habitations

3474. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of habitats without power in the country today;

(b) the break-up of such habitations State-wise;

(c) how many new habitations will be electrified in 2000-2001;

(d) by when all habitations in the country be electrified; and

(e) the details of plans to electrify all habitation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Data on electrification of habitats is not available. However, data on villages electrified as on 28.2.2000 is given at Statement (*See* below)

(c) to (e) Rural Electrification Corporation provides loans to State Electricity Boards for village electrification, pump energisation and System Improvement Schemes. The progress depends upon various factors like pending demands, financial capability of domestic consumers to avail of connections, procedures/policies being adopted by SEBs etc. Planning Commission has so far not finalised the targets for village electrification for 2000-2001.

Statement

Villages Electrified as on 29.2.2000.

Sl. No.	State	Total inhabited villages (1991 census)	Villages electrified as on 29.2.2000	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26586	26565	Balance villages declared non-feasible for electrification.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	2147	
3.	Assam	24685	19019	
4.	Bihar	67513	47862	
5.	Goa	360	360	
6.	Gujarat	18028	17940	Balance villages declared non-feasible for electrification.
7.	Haryana	6759	6759	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16997	16826	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6477	6315	
10.	Karnataka	27066	26681	Balance 287 villages declared non-feasible for electrification
11.	Kerala	1384	1384	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	71526	68313	
13.	Maharashtra	40412	40412	
14.	Manipur	2182	2001	
15.	Meghalaya	5484	2510	
16.	Mizoram	698	691	
17.	Nagaland	1216	1163	
18.	Orissa	46989	35125	
19.	Punjab	12428	12428	
20.	Rajesthan	37889	35172	

Sl. No.	State	Total inhabited villages (1991 census)	Villages electrified as on 29.2.2000	
21.	Sikkim	447	405	Balance 42 villages non-feasible for electrification
22.	Tamil Nadu	15822	15822	
23.	Tripura	855	810	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	112803	89038	
25.	West Bengal	373910	29563	
	TOTAL (States)	586165	505311	Balance villages are declared non-feasible for electrification
	TOTAL (UTs)	1093	1090	Balance villages declared non-feasible for electrification
	TOTAL (All India)	587258	506401	-do-

Production of Hydro-Electric Power

3475. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort is being made to tap all available hydro electric power in the country;

(b) if so, the targets for production of hydro-electric power from new sources in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been a deliberate effort to give less emphasis to hydro-electric power in the last five years;

(d) the reasons for this neglect; and

(e) the steps proposed to give adequate emphasis to production of hydro-electric power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) The share of hydro power has been continuously declining during the last three decades. As against an ideal hydel-thermal mix of 40:60, the hydro share has gone down from 44% in 1970s to 25% in 1999. The main reasons for the slow development of hydro power include (i) shortage of funds and longer gestation period; (ii) rehabilitation and resettlement problems; (iii) dearth of good contractors; (iv) inter-state aspects; (v) environment and forests clearance; (vi) law and order problems; (vii) land